

POETRY.

From the Hartford Times.

REMEMBER THE POOR.

When you meet your cheerful friend,
Round your cheerful evening fire,
Mingle with the social prayer,
Free from want, and free from care,
Think of those who vainly cry
For such tenderness and care,
Think upon the suffering poor.

When the infant, loved—careless'd,
Sleeps upon its mother's breast,
With its every want supply'd,
Think of those who vainly cry
For such tenderness and care,
When no mother linger'd near.

When the sprightly, cherub-boy,
With his mimic horse, and toy,
Sports upon his father's knee,
Full of innocence and glee,
Think of your forsaken child,
On whom kindness never smil'd.

When dark clouds o'erspread the sky—
When the chilling storm is nigh,
Open then your windows wide,
And distribute to the poor:
Let your alms, and prayers arise
To heaven, accepted sacrifice.

When you aid some noble cause,
And receive the loud applause,
Let the meek be freely given,
Secretly—observed of heaven,
And the needy at your door,
Empty sent away no more.

Drop, ah! drop the friendly tear
On the stranger's humble bier;
Let your sympathy o'erflow
For the orphan young in woe:
Be thou mercy's angel nigh,
When you hear the widow sigh.

Wait not for serenest skies—
Wait not for repeated cries;
And seek not the world's applause
When you aid a worthy cause;
Hope not for reward again,
A Pharisee would do the same.—JUSTITIA.

LAWS OF VERMONT.

AN ACT relating to Jailers' fees.

Sec. 1. It is hereby enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Vermont, That the several keepers of jails in this state shall be allowed for fuel, diet and washing, furnished for state prisoners, and state and town paupers, one dollar and fifty cents from the first day of April to the first day of December, and from the first day of December to the first day of April, two dollars per week.

Sec. 2. It is hereby further enacted, That when any person shall be confined in any jail in this state, the keeper of such jail shall not be allowed to charge or receive from such person, without his consent, or in any case from the overseers of the poor of the town where such jail is situated, for board and fuel furnished such prisoner, any greater sum than one dollar and fifty cents per week from the first day of April to the first day of December, and from the first day of December to the first day of April, two dollars per week.

Sec. 3. It is hereby further enacted, That the first section of an act, entitled, "an act in addition to an act establishing permanent salaries for certain officers, and regulating certain fees and taxable costs," passed October twenty third, in the year one thousand eight hundred and twenty-nine; and also an act entitled, "an act regulating the price of board of persons confined in jail," passed Nov. sixth, in the year one thousand eight hundred and thirty-four; also the providing clause of "an act providing for the relief and support of poor persons who may hereafter be confined in jail, and having no legal settlement in this state," passed November the sixteenth in the year one thousand eight hundred and thirty-one, be and the same are hereby repealed.

Provided, That this act shall take effect from and after the passage of the same.

CARLOS COOLIDGE,
Speaker of the H. of Rep's.
D. M. CAMP,
Pres. of the Senate.
Approved, Nov. 3, 1836.

AN ACT, extending the limits of the jail yard in Washington County.

It is hereby enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Vermont, That the limits of the jail-yard in and for Washington County, be and the same are hereby extended North, so far as to include lots numbered 11 and 14, in the 4th division, and lots numbered 53, 54 and 55, in the first division of lots in Montpelier, in said county.

Approved Nov. 10, 1836.

AN ACT relating to notes and bills of exchange.

It is hereby enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Vermont, That all bills of exchange, drafts and promissory notes, executed in any other state and payable in this state, and all such bills, drafts and notes executed in this state and payable in any other state, shall be entitled to the usual mercantile privilege of three days grace—any law, custom or usage to the contrary notwithstanding.

Provided, That this act shall not extend to any bill of exchange, note, order or draft, payable on demand, or payable in any other way than in money.

Approved Nov. 14, 1836.

AN ACT relating to the duties of constables in the county of Lamoille, and providing for the executing certain precepts in the hands of officers on the first day of December next.

Sec. 1. It is hereby enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Vermont, That all constables within the county of Lamoille, who at the annual March meeting of the respective towns by which they were chosen, had jurisdiction given them throughout the respective counties to which they belonged, agreeably to the law extending the jurisdiction of constables, shall have the same power and au-

thority in extending precepts and fulfilling their duties, as if the county of Lamoille had been fully organized at the time of the respective elections of such constables.

Provided, That nothing herein shall extend the powers of any constable in the county of Lamoille beyond the next annual March meeting in the respective towns in said county.

Sec. 2. It is hereby further enacted, That all officers in said county of Lamoille, holding any execution against any person residing within said county, if commitment be necessary thereon, after the first day of December next, shall commit such person or persons to the keeper of the common jail within and for said county of Lamoille. And all officers within the counties of Franklin, Chittenden, Washington and Orleans, as now regulated by law, shall have the same power and authority to execute any precept, placed in their hands for service or levying previous to the first day of December next, against any person or persons living or being found within said county of Lamoille, in the same manner as if said county of Lamoille had not been created or organized.

Provided, That from and after the first day of December next, all officers of the several counties from which the said county of Lamoille was formed, upon all precepts so placed in their hands previous to the first day of December next, commit any person or persons, where commitment becomes necessary, to the keeper of the common jail in and for said county of Lamoille, from and after the first day of December next, and such officers shall have full powers and authority to execute all processes contemplated by this section of the act, to be placed in their hands previous to the first day of December next, in as full and ample a manner as if they were legal officers in said Lamoille county.

Sec. 3. It is hereby further enacted, That this act shall take effect immediately from its passage.

Approved, Nov. 17, 1836.

AN ACT relating to interest.

Sec. 1. It is hereby enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Vermont, That no person or persons upon any contract hereafter to be made, shall take, directly or indirectly, more than the value of six dollars for the forbearance of one hundred dollars for one year, and so after that rate for a greater or less sum, or for a longer or shorter time.

Sec. 2. It is hereby further enacted, That if any person or persons shall hereafter take or receive, by means of any corrupt bargain, loan, exchange or interest, of any money, wares, merchandise, or other thing whatsoever, or by any deceitful ways or means, or by any covin or deceitful conveyance, for the forbearance or giving day of payment, for one whole year, or for his, her or their money or other things, above the sum of six dollars, either in money, goods or other things, for the forbearance of one hundred dollars for one year, and so after that rate for a greater or less sum, or for a longer or shorter time, the person or persons so paying any such sum of money, or delivering any such goods or other things, shall be at liberty, at any time within one year next after the payment thereof, to sue for and recover the money so paid above the rate aforesaid, or any part thereof, from the person or persons who shall accept or receive the same, with costs of suit, in an action of assumpsit, declaring for money had and received, or for goods sold and delivered, as the case may be.

Provided nevertheless, That nothing in this act shall extend to the letting of cattle, or other wages of the like nature among farmers, or maritime contracts, lottery, or course of exchange, as has been heretofore and still is accustomed.

Sec. 5. It is hereby further enacted, That an act entitled, "an act to prevent usury," passed on the twelfth day of November, in the year one thousand eight hundred and twenty-two, is hereby repealed.

CARLOS COOLIDGE,
Speaker of the H. of Rep's.
D. M. CAMP,
President of the Senate.
Approved, Nov. 8, 1836.

AN ACT relating to the public buildings.

It is hereby enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Vermont, as follows:

Sec. 1. The Governor of this state shall, at the annual October session of the General Assembly, appoint some suitable person residing in or near the Village of Montpelier, and Surveyor of Public Buildings, whose term of office shall commence on the first day of December in each year, whose duty it shall be to take good and proper care of the State house, yard, grounds, fences, all furniture and every thing appertenant or belonging thereto, to keep the same at all times in good and thorough repair, during the session of the General Assembly, to see that all the rooms, occupied either by committees or otherwise, are properly lighted and cleaned; to have all the lamps around said building and its enclosure properly lighted and tended.—And said surveyor shall make out and keep an accurate schedule or inventory embracing every article of furniture and all other public property in and about said building belonging thereto, and shall annually, within two days from the rising of the Legislature, deliver to the Secretary of State, to be preserved on file in his office, a true and certified copy of said schedule or inventory.

Sec. 2. If any person or persons shall willfully or carelessly deface, mar or injure the walls, wainscoting or any other part of the state house, or any other building, and the appurtenances thereof, belonging to this state, by cutting, writing, marking, or in any other manner, or shall do any injury to the furniture, fuel, yard, ground, shade trees or shrubbery connected therewith, or fasten any horse or other animal to any part of the fence or trees about said buildings, or shall post up bills, notices, or any thing of the kind, upon any part of said house, fence or trees, whereby the same may become defaced or injured, the persons or persons so offending shall severally forfeit a fine not less than two dollars, for each and every offence so committed, with full costs of prosecution, to be recovered in an action of debt, in the name of the treasurer of this State, before any court having jurisdiction of the same; and it shall be the duty of the surveyor of the public buildings to prosecute the same, provided such damage or injury do not exceed the sum of twenty five dollars.—But if said injury or damage shall exceed the sum of twenty five dollars, it shall be the duty of the surveyor of public buildings for the time being, and he is hereby directed, forthwith to give notice to the state's attorney for the county of Washington of such injury or damage, and it shall be the duty of said state's attorney to prosecute for the same; and the person or persons so offending, on conviction thereof, shall severally be fined, not exceeding one thousand dollars, at the discretion of the court.

Provided nevertheless, That the provisions of this act shall not extend to, or in any way affect any repairs, alterations or improvements being made by or under the direction of the superintendent of the state house, or the surveyor of the public buildings.

Sec. 3. It shall be the duty of the surveyor of public buildings, when any injury or damage may be done to any part of the buildings, yards, fence, grounds or furniture, by any person or persons contrary to the provisions of this act, immediately to cause such injury or damage to be repaired, and to sue for and recover the full cost of such repairs, in an action on this statute, in the name of the treasurer of this state, against the person or persons causing such injury or damage before any court having jurisdiction of the same.

Sec. 4. It shall be the duty of the surveyor of public buildings to procure printed copies of the second and third sections of this act, and cause them to be placed in suitable frames & suspended in such conspicuous places in & about said buildings and its enclosures, as may conduce most effectually to make known the provisions of this act.

Sec. 5. The surveyor of public buildings shall on the first of December in each year, execute good and sufficient bonds to the treasurer of this state and his successors in office, in the sum of one thousand dollars, conditioned for the faithful discharge of the duties of his office.

Sec. 6. An act entitled "an act directing the appointment of a surveyor of the public buildings at Montpelier," passed November sixth, in the year one thousand eight hundred and nine, and an act directing the repairs of the State House, passed November ninth in the year one thousand eight hundred and twelve, are hereby repealed.

Provided, this act shall take effect and be in force immediately after its passage.

APPROVED, Nov. 17, 1836.

AN ACT appropriating the sums therein mentioned for making certain surveys.

Sec. 1. It is hereby enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Vermont, that there be, and hereby is, appropriated a sum not exceeding three thousand dollars, for the purpose of taking a preliminary survey of the route from the south to the north line of the state, through the valleys of the Connecticut and Passumpsic rivers, with reference to the construction of a rail road thereon.

Sec. 2. It is hereby further enacted, That there be, and hereby is, constituted a board of commissioners, consisting of two persons, to be appointed by the Governor of the state, whose duty it shall be to employ a competent engineer or engineers for making the aforesaid survey, and to superintend the expenditure of the money herein before appropriated.

Sec. 3. It is hereby further enacted, That the Treasurer of this state be, and he is hereby, directed to pay to the aforesaid commissioners out of any funds in the treasury not otherwise appropriated such sums as they shall from time to time order, not exceeding in the aggregate the sum herein before named.

Provided nevertheless, and it is hereby further enacted, That no part of the sum designated shall be expended for such survey, until satisfactory pledges shall have been given to the commissioners of such route that any further sum which may be found necessary for completing said survey shall be otherwise raised, and placed at the disposal of said commissioners.

Approved November 17, 1836.

PEACE DEPARTMENT.

From the New-York Observer.

Why not pray for the peace of the World? The friends of peace feel the necessity of united prayer for the smiles of heaven on their cause; and the American Peace Society has for several years repeated the request, that a general concert of prayer for the prevalence of peace should be observed on or near the 25th of December. That time is approaching, and we would urge upon our brethren the importance of spending a part of that or some other day in prayer for the spread of peace, along with the gospel, over the whole earth.

Why, brethren in Christ, do you

pray for any enterprise of benevolence or reform? Why plead with God even for the conversion of the world? Because it is an object of vast, immeasurable importance. But peace, co-extensive with christianity, is indispensable to the accomplishment of this object. So long as the war system is upheld in christendom, can the world be converted to God?

But look at the importance of peace in itself. It is the nurse of knowledge, and virtue, and religion, and every thing that improves and blesses mankind. But war wastes a fearful amount of property, life, and happiness; it is a mass of abominations and woes; it suspends the Sabbath, and shuts up the sanctuary, and prevents the use, or destroys the efficacy of nearly all the means that God has appointed for the salvation of men; it promotes ignorance, and licentiousness, and intemperance, and theft, and piracy, and every species of vice and crime; it hardens the heart, and sears the conscience, and ripens vast multitudes for perdition, and sends them into eternity reeking with guilt and blood! The prevention of such evils is surely an object important enough to call forth our prayers.

Do you pray for the conversion of the world, because God requires it? But does he not require you to pray for the world's pacification? Is not peace a part of that gospel which our Savior bids us preach to every creature? Yes; and we are as truly bound to preach peace as we are repentance and faith.

Do you think the spirit of Christ requires you to pray for the conversion of a world he came to redeem? True; but does not his example plead equally for peace? He was promised as the Prince of Peace. Angels proclaimed over his manger cradle, "peace on earth, good will towards men;" his first sermon was saturated with pacific sentiments, and all his early disciples, catching his spirit, refused to engage in war, lest they should belie their principles and dishonor their Master.

But do you pray for the world's conversion, because God has promised it? Equally explicit are his promises of universal peace. Isaiah is full of them; and in some of the other prophets we find such passages as these: "He shall judge many people, and rebuke strong nations afar off; and they shall beat their swords into ploughshares, and their spears into pruning-hooks; nation shall not lift up a sword against nation, neither shall they learn war any more."—Micah iv. 3, 4.

Do you pray for the conversion of the world, because means are now in use for this purpose, and God blesses nothing but means? Means are also in use for the spread of peace, and ought forthwith to be multiplied a hundred fold. The church did, indeed, sleep for ages over this part of her duty; but a portion of her members in this country, in England, and some other parts of Christendom, have at length opened their eyes, and began to use the means He has appointed for the spread of peace wherever the gospel prevails.

Do you pray for the conversion of the world, because God is actually blessing the means used for this purpose? Just so in this cause; and, had we space, we could easily state facts enough to prove that more has already been done to procure the prevalence of peace in Christian countries—and our utmost aim is the spread of peace co-extensive with Christianity—than has been accomplished towards the conversion of the world. The heaven is silently at work far and wide; a great change in public sentiment has already been effected; and should the reform go on unchecked, it will be difficult, ere long, to involve Christian nations in war for any cause.

But do you deem the blessing of God indispensable to the world's conversion? Equally indispensable is it in our cause. Our only hope is in God; and, unless he interposes to fulfil his own promises of universal peace, we despair of ever seeing it reign over the whole earth.

"But the gospel will pacify the world." True; but how? It has not put an end to the wars of Christendom; and how then can it banish them from the earth? Only by making peace go hand in hand with the gospel—the very object for which we ask you to pray and labor.

"But we do pray for it?" Do you in faith? Do you every Sabbath, and every day? Then you will surely rejoice to join in a special concert of prayer once a year for the universal spread of peace.

"We have already a concert every week; and we deem it unwise to multiply such a season." We ask not for such seasons, but only one concert in a year for the peace of the world. Would this do any harm? Do not the exigencies of the case demand it?

"But there is not interest enough upon the subject."—Then preach, and converse, and scatter tracts among your brethren, and use all the means in your power, until there is an interest that will constrain Christians to special prayer for this object.

Disciples of Jesus! read the promises of a universal peace; recall the spirit and instructions of our Savior himself; review the example of apostles, and martyrs, and all the early disciples; dwell on the vast importance of this cause to the interests of mankind for time and eternity; consider its dependence on God, and the necessity of praying for his blessing; reflect how war retards, and how peace would hasten, the day of our world's promised redemption; and can you, in view of such considerations, refuse to pray, or fail to plead with importunity, for the speedy prevalence of peace wherever christianity itself prevails?

But forget not, the need of funds, agents, tracts, and other means, like those in the cause of temperance, must be employed; and all these require money. Agents cannot generally provide their own support, and tracts will never print and circu-

late themselves. The American Peace Society need this year ten thousand dollars and rely on voluntary contributions from the friends of peace. Ought not your aims to accompany your prayers? Will not some of you make timely arrangements both for the concert and a contribution? FRIEND OF PEACE.

MISCELLANEOUS.

MAXIMS.

The passions act as winds to propel our vessel—our reason is the pilot that steers her;—without the winds she would not move;—without the pilot she would be lost.

I should prefer being indisposed, to being idle.—Seneca. The evil of a slight fit of sickness is transient, while the bad effects of idleness are permanent, and lead to vicious habits.

The most sure method to be deceived, is to consider yourself more cunning than others.—Rochefoucault.

He who swears to obtain credence, does not know how even to counterfeit the man of worth.—La Bruyere.

Instruction inculcated by precept is tedious, by example it is quick and effectual.—Seneca.

I prefer ineloquent, or reserved prudence, to loquacious folly.—Cicero.

Moderate things last long.—Seneca.—All the blessings of Providence, all the possessions of this world, may be exhausted by excess, or turned into evils by misapplication or abuse.

Good fortune and bad are equally necessary to man, to fit him to meet the contingencies of life.—French. Few men, who have not experienced the vicissitudes of fortune, know how to bear them with firmness—are fit to meet them.

The following has been a prominent standing notice in the New-York Evangelist for some weeks past:

DELINQUENT SUBSCRIBERS.—

We have on our books the names of fifteen hundred and nine subscribers who have discontinued the paper without paying the full amount of their dues, and there is now justly due to us from them, an aggregate of twelve hundred and twenty-one years subscription, amounting, at our advance price, to three thousand and fifty-three dollars. And there is now due from other subscribers, who still continue the paper, and who ought to have paid in advance, more than eleven thousand dollars, for papers already actually furnished them, and this sum is augmenting at the rate of \$300 per week, over and above our average monthly receipts. We make these statements to show our subscribers the amount of the injustice they are dealing out to us, and to convince our agents of the necessity of paying immediate attention to the request contained in the first paragraph.

A large proportion of the amount due from those who have discontinued in arrears, is in sums of 50 to 75 cents, for papers sent 2, 3 and 4, and in some instances 6 months on a new year, after which time the subscriber makes up his mind that his first year's subscription must have expired, and he gives us notice that he did not intend to take the paper for only one year. In all such cases we are obliged to suffer the loss, though we have sent the paper in good faith. How great this loss is, may be seen in the preceding statement.

Under these circumstances we have resolved to send out no paper after the 1st of May next, for which payment is not made in advance.

CHURCH DISCIPLINE IN GEORGIA.—The Georgia Baptist Association, at its late meeting, disposed of one important point in such a manner as few Baptist associations, if any, within our recollection, at the north have yet ventured to do in similar cases. We copy the query and reply:

"What ought to be done with any brother who lives orderly as a Baptist brother, and has thrown his small estate into the mercantile line, in company with those who retail spirits? Answer.—We advise that the most effective measures be adopted by the church to rescue the brother from that connection; and, if that cannot be done, that he be excluded."

We believe that when disciplinary measures have at any time been proposed, in our associations or conventions, touching the subject of dealing in ardent spirits, it has been met by the objection that it was an unwarrantable interference with individual rights, provided the vender lived "orderly as a Baptist brother." And this objection, or others no better, have, so far as we know, availed so manly and Christian a decision as that above.

Of course, if other Baptist associations, becoming convinced that slaveholding is unchristian and wrong, should pass a similar vote respecting slaveholding Baptists, the Georgia Association would not regard it as an usurpation of authority.—N. Y. Evangelist.

WHALES.—No less than 93 whales of the bottle-nosed species were driven on shore and captured at Seapa bay, Orkney, on the 3d instant. The appearance of such a number on the coast at once is a very rare occurrence. The whole population, man, woman and child, turned out to see the "sea hunt;" and the skill and energy manifested by the performers in this novel sport was responded to by the acclamations of the numerous spectators that lined the shore. The whales measured from 6 to 20 feet each, and were sold for about 31. to 101. each leaving a very handsome remuneration to the captors.—English paper.

If the day has been temperate and holy, we may expect the night to be peaceful and happy.

METHODIST PAPERS. While the district Methodist papers are enlarging their dimensions and extending their efforts to obtain intelligence and other means of improvement, some of those that are under the control of the General Conference are curtailing their sheets and using larger and cheaper type. One reason is, that the latter are carried on partly for the purpose of making money; the former mainly to diffuse information.—N. Y. Evangelist.

LET NATURE ALONE.—The use of some of the cosmetics for dyeing the hair has frequently been attended with almost fatal results. A young lady, a short time since, was attacked with convulsions and delirium, brought on by the application of the powder of the Iris Germanica to the head. Cases of inflammation of the brain, have followed the use of nitrate of silver for the purpose of turning the hair black.

CAUTION. A lady in this city, on Saturday evening, when she went to bed unwisely set some ignited charcoal in her bed room, which was without a fire place. Soon after her husband came home and found her in great distress and almost in a state of insensibility. Immediate remedies were applied to restore her, which partially succeeded. She, however, remained quite ill yesterday.—Providence Courier.

A child of Mr. Samuel Thomson, merchant, of Utica was burned to death in its cradle on Friday last. The cradle in which it had been left asleep, took fire from a dumb stove near by it, which the servant girl had heated to an unusual degree. When discovered, the little creature was most shockingly burned, and death soon ended its sufferings.

A GOOD CAUSE POPULAR.—During the past year, we have circulated 410,000 numbers of this paper, and 7,000 volumes for the improvement of Common Schools.—Common School Assistant.

WHALE SHIPS.—There are 450 ships absent from this country, engaged in the whale fishery, employing more than 10,000 men, and their costs and outfits amounting \$12,000,000. They are estimated to be worth, when their voyages are completed, \$20,000,000.

The whole amount of tolls from the opening of navigation on the 15th of April to the 14th of November (7 months) is about \$221,000 for each month.—Albany Argus.

Manufactories of beet root sugar are being established in all parts of France. One is about to be built in the neighborhood of Rochefort, capable of producing from 1,500,000 pounds to 2,000,000lb of sugar.

NEW COIN. The new fifty cent piece about to be issued from the Mint, at Philadelphia, are spoken of as being of superior workmanship, and in the highest degree creditable to the artist, Mr. Gobrecht. The beauty and finish are equal to anything of the kind in this country, or Europe.

WINNEBAGO INDIANS.—We learn from the Green Bay Democrat that the situation of the Winnebago Indians, and some other tribes, is said to be wretched in the extreme. They have scarcely any clothing and provisions are scarce. The small pox is raging among them—carrying off three or four per diem.

Walton's Vermont Register for 1837, will be published in a few days, containing, in addition to the almanac, copious notices of the several states of the Union, embracing prominent points in their history, size, boundary, productions, &c., for which the publishers are indebted to John Hayward, Esq., of Boston, author of a very valuable statistical register of the United States; also containing the principal officers of the U. S. government,—town officers, physicians, clergymen, post masters, justices of the peace, population grand list, and postage of each town in the state.—Judges of the courts, terms of the U. S. circuit and district, and Vermont supreme and county courts—statistical matter, &c. &c. It is proper to state, that the justices of the peace and other legislative appointments are not published, except in the register, the Legislature having by a new arrangement, excluded these appointments from their printed journals.—Watchman and Journal.

PHYSIC AND SURGERY.

H. M. WITHERELL, M. D., respectfully tenders his professional services to the inhabitants of Brandon and vicinity. He has taken the Office recently occupied by Doct. Woodward in said village, where he will be in readiness to comply with the solicitations of those who may favor him with their patronage. Lodging's at M. Cowan's.

Brandon, Dec. 7, 1836.

HOUSE TO LET.

NEAR the Seminary, in this village, well situated for a boarding house. Inquire of the subscribers.

JOHN CONANT.

WILLARD KIMBALL.

Brandon, Nov. 18, 1836.

VEGETABLE BALSAMIC ELIXIR.

PREPARED BY N. H. DOWNS. FOR coughs, colds, consumption, catarrh of the throat, whooping cough, lung fever, and all other diseases of the head, chest and lungs. Pamphlets containing a history of the medicine, with numerous and respectable certificates and ample directions and much other information, accompany each bottle, and can be had at any of the agencies gratis. Sold by special appointment by HENRY WHELOCK, Brandon; Also by Boynton & Austin, Orwell; H. Simonds, Pittsburg; B. F. Haskell, Cornwall; Haskell & Wicker, North Ferrisburgh; E. W. Aiken, Benson; S. H. Barnes, Charlotte; and by most other respectable druggists in the State.